

C. MURVIN WOOD.

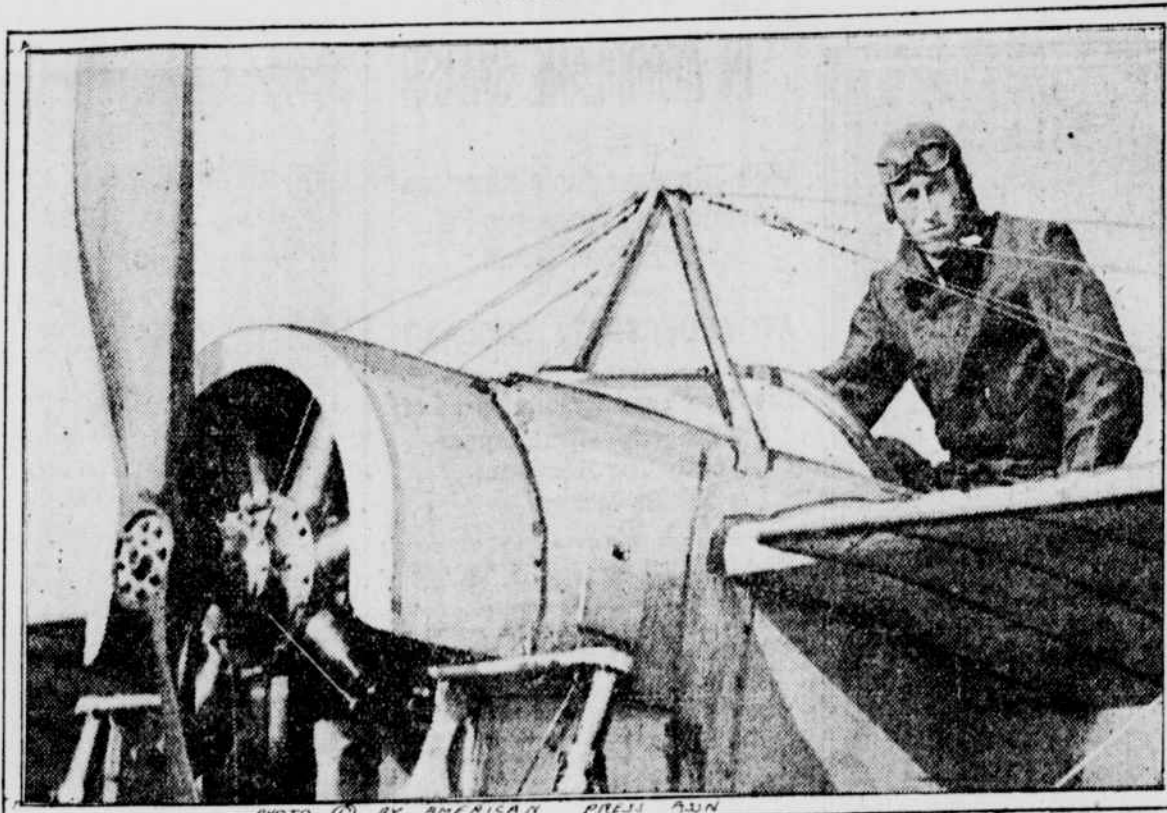


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SALVADOR FIRST TO SIGN BRYAN PEACE PACT

Provides International Commission of Five to Investigate Any Disputes.

ITS DECISION NOT FINAL

Secretary Believes That Delay Necessary for Inquiries Will Allow Disputants to Cool and Avert War.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 7.—Secretary Bryan's plan of universal peace got an actual start to-day with the signature by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Salvador of a treaty providing for the settlement of any disputes which may arise between the two countries without resort to arms. The proposal for such treaties was sent to all the nations of the world, except unrecognized Mexico, some months ago, and since then about twenty-five of them have replied, showing their interest in the matter, and declaring their willingness to take it up. Some time ago Secretary Bryan said that he did not intend to rush the negotiations with foreign countries now, but evidently he found Salvador willing to proceed at once.

While the possibilities of a dispute between this country and Salvador are not great, the text of the treaty just signed is of importance, as it is of the type which Mr. Bryan will endeavor to get every nation of the world to conclude. The main feature of the treaty is the reference to an international commission for the investigation of any disputes which may arise between the signatories which diplomacy may fail to adjust. The decision of the commission is not final, however, there being a clause which says that each government reserves the right to act independently after the commission reports. This clause is inserted because of opposition in the United States Senate to the ratification of any treaty which in advance binds the United States to do things at the time unknown. It is Mr. Bryan's theory that the element of time in his scheme of an international commission will prevent any nation from being so easily goaded into war. He believes that if nations are compelled to wait a year before resorting to hostilities the desire for war will wear off.

Following is the official text of the important articles of the treaty signed to-day:

"Article I.—The high contracting parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and report.

"Article II.—The international commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two governments. The expenses of the commission shall be paid by the two governments in equal proportion.

"The international commission shall be appointed with four months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

"Article III.—In case the high contracting parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, they shall at once refer it to the international commission for investigation and report. The international commission may, however, act upon its own initiative, and in such case, it shall notify both governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

"The report of the international commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the high contracting parties shall extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each government, and the third retained by the commission for its files.

Independent Action Not Barred.

"The high contracting parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the commission.

of the commission shall have been submitted.

"Article IV.—Pending the investigation and report of the international commission, the high contracting parties agree not to increase their military or naval programmes unless danger from a third power should compel such increase. In which case the party feeling itself menaced shall confidentially communicate the fact in writing to the other contracting party, whereupon the latter shall also be released from its obligation to maintain its military and naval status quo.

"Article V.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the Republic of Salvador, with the approval of the congress thereof, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. It shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for a period of five years; and it shall thereafter remain in force until twelve months after one of the high contracting parties has given notice to the other of an intention to terminate it."

BREWERS ENTERTAIN 3,000

Jacob Ruppert and Associates Show Visitors Big Plant.

Three thousand visitors from all parts of the country took advantage yesterday of the invitation sent them by the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company to visit what has been called "the finest and most costly brewhouse in the world," at East 93d street and Third avenue.

The reception is lasting the entire week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the bottled goods dealers of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx were entertained. Yesterday was given over to the entertainment of many persons of state and local note, also men well known in the trade, and included avowed temperance workers who were anxious to see, if not taste, what pure American beer is like. For the rest of the week out-of-town visitors will be entertained.

Jacob Ruppert, sr., who has not taken an active part in the business for some time, left his beautiful 1,000-acre estate at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson and came to welcome his guests and friends.

On entering the visitor was presented with a souvenir imported pearl-handled knives. They were taken by the elevators to inspect each floor, with its large and elaborate equipment. On reaching the basement they found tables laden with luncheon prepared by Thomas Healy, of restaurant fame. The table was surrounded by kegs. Frank's Band gave a concert. On the walls was written, "The Home of Knickerbocker Beer, Welcome!"

The six-story addition to the Jacob Ruppert plant has a capacity of 2,000,000 barrels of beer a year, and contains the third largest bottling plant in the world. The brewery has an annual output of about 40 per cent in the last five years. The brewery was founded by Jacob Ruppert, sr., on part of the present site. In 1867, Colonel Jacob Ruppert is the vice-president and general manager, and George Ruppert the treasurer.

It is said 3,000 critics and visitors have been entertained each day of this reception.

MIKADO RECEIVES GUTHRIE

Regiment of Cavalry Escorts Ambassador to Palace.

Tokio, Aug. 7.—The strong ties uniting the Japanese Empire and the United States were mutually voiced to-day by the Emperor of Japan and George W. Guthrie, the new American Ambassador, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials by the latter. Ambassador Guthrie conveyed the greetings of President Wilson to the Emperor and dwelt on the warmth and sincerity of Americans in regard to Japan.

A regiment of Japanese cavalry escorted the ambassador to the Imperial Palace, whither he drove in an imperial coach. The Japanese pedestrians along the route respectfully uncovered as he passed.

While the ambassador and his staff were in audience with the Emperor, the ladies of the diplomatic party were received by the Empress.

JAPAN'S NEW NOTE READY

Still Insists Alien Land Law Violates Treaty.

Tokio, Aug. 8.—The Japanese government has prepared a new note for presentation to the United States government in answer to Secretary of State Bryan's last communication to Japan concerning the California alien land ownership legislation.

The new note defends the position Japan previously assumed—that the California land ownership bill violates the Japanese-American treaty.

CAN PROVE ESPIONAGE ON JUDGES, SAYS BORAH

Senator Not Satisfied with Attorney General's Denial of His Charge.

MORE INFORMATION ASKED

President Needs to Keep Tabs on Bench in Executing Laws, Avers McReynolds.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 7.—Taking exception to the Attorney General's reply to a resolution asking for information on the charge that federal judges had been spied upon by agents of the Department of Justice, Senator Borah reiterated the allegation to-day and declared his readiness to prove it if an investigation committee was appointed.

Senator Borah asserted that during the last four or five years the Department of Justice had made investigations of courts and judges, with a view to influencing their decisions. "If I were not prepared to sustain this charge," he added, "I would not make it."

Several other Senators are said to entertain the same views as Senator Borah. Although it is not likely that an investigation will be ordered at this time, the subject will be kept before the Senate by Senators Borah and Works, who will probably demand a more succinct reply from the Attorney General.

Investigation on Charges.

Mr. McReynolds said that inspectors were not regularly employed by the Department of Justice to keep judges and courts under scrutiny, but that when charges were made they were investigated. He pointed to the Archbald case as an example. He also said that the department had ample authority to conduct an investigation of this character if it were deemed advisable.

"No inspectors or other agents are appointed by the Attorney General or by the Department of Justice specifically to investigate and report upon the conduct or proceedings of any of the courts or judges of the United States," said the Attorney General's report, which stated, however, that a force was employed to investigate subjects that it was the duty of the department to follow.

"To state with particularity," the report continued, "what courts and judges have been under investigation within the last five years by agents of this department would, in my opinion, be incompatible with the public interests. The Constitution provides that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. It is impossible for him to discharge this obligation unless he judges whom he appoints are faithful to the trust imposed upon them, and occasionally it has become highly important that he should know the real facts in reference to charges preferred against them."

Neither Senator Works, who presented the resolution, nor Senator Borah, was satisfied with the Attorney General's response. "The reply is so general in its terms as to be useless," said Mr. Works. "If the time has come when the head of one of the departments may investigate the courts and conceal it from Congress, it is time to inquire into the matter."

Sensor Works said further that the Attorney General's report was "evasive" and unsatisfactory, and announced he would make further demand for information.

Fears for the Republic.

Senator Borah's charge was characterized as "startling" by Senators Crawford and Sutherland. Senator Sutherland declared it "needed investigation" and that if such "sinister influences" continued the "end of the Republic was in sight."

Sensor Hoke Smith asked Senator Borah for the exact time when federal agents had been making efforts to influence judges in behalf of government cases.

"I think it has been going on more or less continuously for the last four or five years," responded Mr. Borah. "These judges are practically under the control of the department as far as promotion and demotion are concerned. They have been made to know what the government desires in cases, and even what kind of a decision the government desires handed down. If we are going to have a judiciary subject to secret influences I am in favor of popular election and recall of judges."

Sensor Colt, of Rhode Island, declared that in his thirty-one years' experience on the federal bench in New England never had an attempt been made by the Department of Justice to influence the judges. He knew, however, that special agents had been sent to New England.

FLAT FEET MAY BAR ALIENS.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the Federal District Court, as a result of habeas corpus proceedings, is considering the cases of Santa Pulario and his son and Moses Klein, who have been ordered deported by the Ellis Island authorities. The only reason given for sending Pulario and his son back to Italy is they have flat feet. Klein is classed as an undesirable because he has a slight curvature of the spine.

TO FLY TO WASHINGTON AND BACK IN ARMY TEST

C. M. Wood, in Monoplane, Will Leave Hempstead for Nation's Capital at 4:30 A. M. To-day.

RETURNS THIS AFTERNOON

Special Train Carrying Military Officers to Speed with the Aviator, Who Tells Tribune He'll Surely Succeed.

In a demonstration to prove that an American military type of aeroplane bearing vital dispatches in time of war can reliably travel both ways between New York and Washington, a tactical route long considered by the army flying corps, C. Murvin Wood, an aviator, is scheduled to start from Hempstead at 4:30 o'clock this morning. According to the forecast, he should have fine weather aloft.

Wood, at the helm of the new Kanter-Moisant monoplane Bluebird, is instructed to pace a fast special train, made up of a powerful engine and two coaches, which will leave the old Pennsylvania station at the same minute that the monoplane is due to rise from Hempstead. The special will convey Major General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Department of the East, Major Samuel Rober, vice-president of the Aero Club of America, and the official observers and recorders.

The aviator will maintain an altitude of 5,000 feet throughout the flight in order to minimize the chances of interruption. Monoplane and train will make their non-stop trip together, for Wood is instructed to pace the special, with its whitened coach tops both to guide him and enable the official observer to watch his movements closely.

After leaving Baltimore Wood will look ahead for the first glimpse of the Washington Monument. The three lofty wireless towers at Fort Myer will next become his objective point, for he must leave the special and start toward the government post and alight on the grass plot immediately in front of the towers. Instead of coming down on the rougher parade ground made historic by the Wright brothers' demonstrations and accidents.

The running time of the special train will be three and a half hours to the capital, and the monoplane is expected to have no trouble in keeping up for the 226 miles, the longest non-stop practical flight made on the Eastern coast. Wood will carry twenty-eight gallons of gasoline fuel and ten pounds of castor oil, bringing the whole weight of the craft up to 1,200 pounds.

On landing at Fort Myer the aviator and monoplane are expected to go through with the second part of the demonstration, one of the most important in the military use of aeroplanes, which includes "knocking down" the whole apparatus in two minutes and twenty seconds and setting it up in four minutes and twenty-five seconds.

Immediately after this demonstration Wood is due to start on his return trip to New York, and if the schedule is maintained throughout he should get away for New York about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wood made the following statement for The Tribune:

"My chief aim throughout the flight will be to maintain an altitude of 5,000 feet. The reason for this is that my machine is a very fast one and requires a good, long run after coming to the ground in unfamiliar country.

"While I shall always try to follow the railway, there is no reason why I should get lost if anything happens to cause me to lose the tracks. After leaving Philadelphia I can, if necessary, follow the Delaware River to Wilmington. In case of doubt I can follow the Susquehanna River to Havre de Grace, or there is the Bay to Baltimore and the Potomac River to Washington. I see no danger of getting lost if there are no clouds."

On the eve of the flight Major Miguel Lebriz, chief of the aviation corps of the Mexican federal army, sent the following wireless from the steamship Lorraine, then 150 miles at sea, in care of The Tribune:

"Aviator C. Murvin Wood.

"I wish you a successful flight from Garden City to Washington and return."

POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatcong

\$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY

Leave West 23d St. 8:30 a.m.

Leave Liberty St. 9:30 a.m.

Leave Jackson Ave. Jersey City, 9:17 a.m.

Atlantic City

Next Sunday, also Wednesday, Aug. 13, \$2.53

Leave West 23d St. 7:30 a.m.

Leave Liberty St. 8:30 a.m.

Leave Jackson Ave. Jersey City, 9:17 a.m.

RIVADAVIA TOWED HERE

Argentine Dreadnought Said to Have Stripped Turbine.

The Argentine Dreadnought Rivadavia was placed in the new drydock, No. 4, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon for repairs before her trial. The battleship, which is the biggest war vessel afloat, was built at the Fore River shipbuilding yards in Quincy, Mass., and was brought here by eight tugs, her own power not being used, for some reason or other.

The government has conferred a rare favor on the South American republic and the shipbuilding company in allowing the vessel to be docked at a federal yard. Only once before, when the Russian warship Retvizan was built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, was this privilege accorded. The reason for this unusual course is that there is not a drydock along the whole Atlantic coast, with the exception of the one in the navy yard, and the British dock at Halifax that is big enough for the latest addition to Argentina's fleet.

When it was seen that the vessel did not come in under her own power many rumors were soon afloat as to the reason. Men working in the yard stated, to their fellow workmen that one of the turbines had been stripped by a piece of metal that was found inside a casing. No official confirmation or denial of this statement could be obtained at the yard last night.

BLAZE IN NEWS CO. BUILDING.

Firemen fought a blaze last night in the basement of the building at Nos. 195 and 197 Reade street, occupied by the Union News Company. The fire was thought to have been started by the throwing of a cigar stump in paper stock and old magazines.

GOOD TIMES FOR STORE FOLK.

Each week of the summer forty or more employees of Bloomingdale Brothers are sent to the seashore for outings. In some cases the outings extend over two weeks. The employees are the guests of the firm in its Rockaway cottages. The programme of entertainment includes trolley rides, corn roasts, surf bathing and other far Rockaway diversions, the firm defraying all expenses. The seaside guests of the firm receive full salary and transportation. Among department stores Bloomingdale Brothers were pioneers in what is known as welfare work.

"CUTTLEFISH" REBUKE FOR TARIFF TRIFLERS

Lippitt Says Cotton Schedule Expose Leads Democrats to Assail Him.

BILL LIKE WAR TO FARMER

So Declares Senator Warren, Who Also Intimates Panic Charge Is Symptom of Hedging.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Democrats made slow progress to-day in advancing the new tariff bill. An opposing speech by Senator Warren, Republican, a long and sharp debate between Senators Stone and Lippitt over the making of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and an attack by Senator Sherman upon provisions of the metal schedule took up much of the day.

Sensor Stone brought up the question of who furnished the facts for the cotton schedule of the Payne-Aldrich bill. He quoted at length from a speech in May, 1909, of the late Senator Dooliver, in which it was charged that Senator Lippitt—not then in public life—had come to Congress representing the New England cotton men with the statement that they wanted no increases, and had gone away with material increases.

Sensor Lippitt said the Democrats were acting like "cuttlefish," and that his exposed yesterday of the cotton schedule in the present bill made them anxious to discredit him.

"The Senator implies that I did something discreditable," said Senator Lippitt. "I don't think he believes I did anything discreditable. There is no other way for persons to get their views before committees, and I think it is wrong for Senators to discredit men who do come here."

Sensor Stone disclaimed any purpose of being discourteous to Senator Lippitt. Senator Warren said the dominant note of the party in power was "down with the farmer." The Senator was discussing the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill continued.

"According to the declaration of one of our great war leaders, 'War is hell.' This never has been denied, and therefore I beg the liberty of saying that this bill is to be indeed hell, so far as the farmer of the Northwest is concerned.

"About everything he has to sell, the use of his capital and his labor, the product of both, with but few exceptions, must meet the competition of the world with its cheap, poor, pauper labor, while everything he has to buy, barring certain occasional purchases, is taxed."

Referring to declarations of the Democrats that the Republican Senate leaders through their tariff speeches were trying to bring on a panic, Senator Warren said: "Sometimes, when one doubts the successful outcome of a proposed enterprise or policy, he throws out hedges in the way of straw men or bogie men, laying the blame beforehand on the other fellows for what he fears might happen to his policy. Can it be possible that our Democratic friends are thus hedging?"

Sensor Sherman opposed the 15 per cent rate on car wheels in the bill, saying it meant ruin to American manufacturers for the benefit of those in England and Germany. Reviewing exports of wheels from this country last year, he said:

"Not a dollar's worth was exported to China in 1912, and it is reasonable to suppose that not a dollar's worth will be exported in 1913. Instead of dollar diplomacy in the Far East, with thousands of

FAMILY JEWELS
remounted in
DREICER settings of
platinum—designs
submitted for ap-
proval without charge

DREICER & CO
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

dollars' worth of goods sold there, we now have grape juice diplomacy and the sale of nothing."

An amendment for an "anti-dumping clause" to replace the provision struck out by the Finance Committee, was introduced by Senator Penrose. The provision would prevent foreign countries from "dumping" surplus goods in the United States at low rates.

BANKERS OPPOSE BILL

Will Register Formal Protest at Chicago Conference.

It was explained yesterday by leading bankers in the financial district that the chief reason for the issuing of the call by A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association, for a conference at Chicago on the administration currency bill was to register a formal protest before the final enactment of the bill, so that government officials could not complain later that they had not been fully apprised of its defects.

It was pointed out that no opportunity had been given for hearings on the bill, and that this was the only method of reaching the ear of its sponsors and the public.

Mr. Hepburn said that the conference would be a gathering of bankers to discuss legislation, which is of the greatest importance to the whole country. It is expected that 20 or 30 bankers will attend.

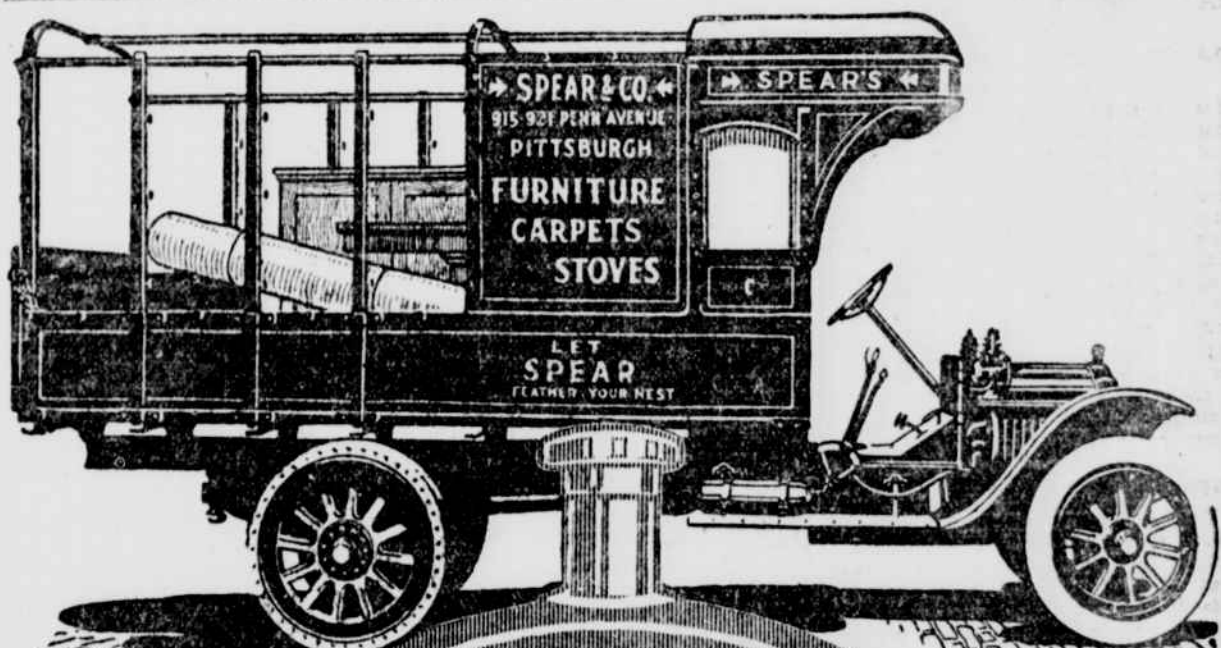
The currency bill has already been discussed by representatives of the American Bankers' Association, and their disapproval of it was registered in a lengthy document. That document, however, took place before the bill had been considered in committee and before any of the amendments had been made.

FAIL TO PICK ARBITERS

Representatives of Railroads and Men Disagree on Two.

A meeting of the railroad and trainmen's representatives on the board to arbitrate the demands of the men was held yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel to choose the two more members needed to complete the board, and for the second time they failed to agree. The meeting lasted about three hours.

The four will not meet again until next week, probably on Monday. Meantime they will decide whether the men suggested would be acceptable. After the conference yesterday Daniel L. Case, representing the men, and W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, left the city.



America's Great Furniture Companies Have Selected White Trucks

THE furniture industry is but one of the many great lines of business which are showing a decided preference for White Trucks. In every city of importance you see these impressive White Van Trucks in service, and you are instinctively attracted to trade with a firm which handles its deliveries in such a prompt and dignified manner.

165 WHITE TRUCKS ARE OWNED BY 86 FURNITURE COMPANIES, SUCH AS:

Atherton Furniture Co., Brooklyn
A. A. Bacon & Company, Chicago
Barnett Furniture Co., New Orleans
Boston Furniture Co., Watertown
Bradford Whol. Furniture Co., Nashville
Broyles Furniture Co., Birmingham
Forest City Bedstead Co., Cleveland
General Furniture Co., Chicago
Grant Furniture Company, New Orleans
J. W. Greene Company, Jersey City
Hardy Furniture Company, Lincoln
Household Furniture Co., Pittsburgh
P. J. Kelly Furniture Co., New Haven
Kennard & Sons Carpet Co., St. Louis
Theodor Kundtz, Cleveland
Lincoln Furniture Co., Philadelphia
Luger Furniture Co., St. Paul
Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co., Omaha
Phoenix Furniture Co., St. Louis
Plimpton-Hervey Company, Boston
Rose Furniture Company, Cleveland
Schuster & Company, Baltimore
Spear & Company, Pittsburgh
Standard Furniture Co., Seattle
W. & J. Sloane, New York City
Sterling & Welch Co., Cleveland
Weeks Furniture Company, Woonsocket
Ypsanti Reed Furniture Co., Ionia

In practically every line of business in which motor trucks are used, White Trucks are the choice of the great majority

3500 White Trucks in Service Today

THE WHITE COMPANY

Manufacturers of Gasoline Motor Cars, Trucks and Taxis

Broadway at Sixty-second Street

ADVERTISING TALKS

By William C. Freeman

Mr. John Wanamaker commented in one of his advertisements on the law of the State of Pennsylvania, recently passed, which provides punishment for those making misstatements in advertisements by a fine of \$1,000 or sixty days in jail, or both.

This is what Mr. Wanamaker wrote: "A similar law of comparatively recent origin is already in operation in New York."

"It required a good deal of pluck fifty years ago or more, when our Philadelphia Store was cradled, to begin business with principles that were more laughed at than observed at that time."

"Whoever looks over the newspapers of half a century ago will find few advertisements."

"We were—as little as the concern then was—almost the first daily advertisers. During all the years since, as the public well knows, we have insisted upon the straight-out truth, whether printed or spoken. It was the first broad platform of the business. These new planks came later:

"One Price—Return Your Goods and Get Your Money Back.

"Labels on Articles Stating Exactly What They Are.

"Nearly forty years ago we used tickets with information about goods and of different colors, denoting the different qualities of goods.

"So now we are sitting back and enjoying ourselves in these times of newspapers offering to certify to their advertisers' reliability.

"The outcome of it all is public sentiment which all honest merchants will welcome that moved the Legislature of the great State of Pennsylvania to pass a bill which embodies so much of what we have stood for through a lifetime of business adventure."

The New York law was a dead letter all along until the Vigilance Committee of the Advertising Men's League got busy and secured evidence for the District Attorney, who now stands ready to enforce the law. He could not do anything alone. His vigorous prosecution of evildoers is a guarantee that he won't hesitate to make advertisers obey the law.

With the hearty indorsement of both the Pennsylvania and the New York laws, by such a man as Mr. Wanamaker, it won't be very difficult to make every merchant realize the necessity of telling the truth.

One case successfully prosecuted, sending one man to jail, will do more to stop misrepresentation in advertising than anything else.

Why anybody should prefer to be dishonest when it is so much easier to be honest, is a mystery that nobody has been able to solve.

There always will be dishonesty but happily more people are honest all of the time and so many more people are turning honest all of the time, that dishonesty will have a mighty hard time of it to thrive.